

A
Geographicall and Historicall
DISQVISITION,

TOUCHING
The *ASIA* properly so called,
The *Lydian Asia* (which is the *Asia* so
often mentioned in the New Testament) the
Proconsular Asia and the *Asian, Diocese*.

BY
JAMES USSHER, Archbishop of *Armagh*, and
Primate of all *IRELAND*.

ACT. 19. 10.
*All they which dwell in ASIA, heard the Word of the LORD JESUS, both Jewes
and Greekes.*

1 CORINTH. 16. 19.
The Churches of ASIA salute you.

REVEL. 1. 4.
JOHN to the seven Churches in ASIA. Grace be unto you and peace.

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To the R E A D E R.

Finding much perplexitie in the severall acceptions of the name of Asia, even taken in the stricter sense, for that which was but a Member of Asia the lesse: for mine owne better satisfaction, in reading as well of the new Testament as of other Ecclesiasticall and Civill Histories; I endeavoured to try whether, by a fit distinction of places and times, some helpe might be found for the resolving of those difficulties. Where I learned withall, both how wide he should erre in matters of this kinde, that would trust only to Ptolemies Tables, without further consulting with the ancienter Historians and Geographers; and what use might be made of the Imperiall Laws, not only for the furtherance of Civill prudence, but also for the bettering of our knowledge in other

A 2

To the Reader.

ther parts of good learning. Which briefe Observations of mine, now the second time revised, enlarged, and much amended (the former Edition being but suddenly thought upon) I here again present to the favourable View, and submit to the riper judgement of the more intelligent Reader.

Trist. lib. 1. c. leg. 6. Et veniam pro laude peto : laudatus abundè,
Non fastiditus sit tibi, Lector, ero.

A Dis-



A DISQVISATION, TOUCHING The *ASIA* properly so called, the *Lydian Asia*, the *Proconsular Asia*, and the *Asian Diocese*.

CHAP. I.

Of the *Asia* which by the Romanes was first properly so called; and the severall members thereof.



THE lesser *Asia* (now called *Natolia* or *Anatolia*) was a part of the great, and *Asia* properly so called a part of that lesser; so the *Lydian Asia* was a parcell of that *Asia* which was properly so called. For the fuller understanding whereof, we are to call to mind, that the *Romanes* having possessed them.

a' Παύλος ἐ-
παρξεν αὐτῷ
λέγων τὴν ζῶ-
σαν, ὅτι οὐκ ἐστὶν
ἀποβέβηκας
ἀπὸ τῶν τῆ
ἡμετέρας Στρα-
τοῦ, *Geograph. lib. 13*
pag. 614. (dit.
Græco-Latin. an
1620.)

b Nannque, et o
prior, Affa Ye-
stra confluit ex
Phrygia, Mysia
Cappadocia, Lydia.
Cicero, in orat.
pro Flacco: ad
spes Alianos
re-bafacien-
ti. *Strabo, lib. 12*
pag. 571.
d Ptolem, *Geo-
graph. lib. 5*
cap. 2.
e Cod. Theod.
lib. 10. tit. 1.
de advocato f
cit. l. 2.
f libid. 3. tit.
de sponsal. l.
* *Vid. Cod Theod.*
ed. l. 12. tit. 7
ex art. leg. 2.
Pacatianum
Vicarium B
tinnis: um.
g l. Cum
pellatio. C.
appellationis
l. Severus E
scopus Syn-
densium, *Me-
lib. 7. cap. 3.*

themselves of the Countreys which had formerly belonged unto the *Pergame* Kings, reduced them into the forme of a Province, which they called, ^a by the name of the great Continent, *Asia*.

This is by *Cicero*^b distinguished into foure members: *Phrygia*, *Mysia*, *Caria*, and *Lydia*. The first whereof is by *Dionysius Afer*, ^c *Strabo*, ^d *Ptolemy* and others, divided into the greater and the lesser *Phrygia*. Within the greater those two *Phrygia's* were comprehended, which in after ages, were knowne by the names of *Pacatiana* and *Salutaris*: the former of which (mentioned in the subscription, added by the Greeke Church unto the former Epistle of *S. Paul* unto *Timothy*) being the more Southerne part of the greater *Phrygia*, is thought to have received that appellation from *Pacatianus*: who in the dayes of *Constantine* the great, bore the office of the ^e *Prefect* of the *Pratorium* of the *East*, having not long before beene at the same time ^f both *Consul* and *Prefect* of the City of *Constantinople*; and (as it may seeme) diverse yeares before that, began his preferments here in the *West*, with the ^g *Lieutenantship* of our *Brittaine*.

Of the latter, there is mention made in a certain^e Constitution of *Constantius* the sonne of *Constantine*, and in the Subscriptions both of the fourth generall Councell held at *Chalcedon*, and of the fifth held at *Constantinople*; in which last ^h *Severus* subscribeth as Bishop of *Synnada*, the *Metropolis* of *Phrygia Salutaris*, (however ⁱ *Socrates*, by some lapse of memory, and ^k *Nicephorus* blindly following him, have made this to

scopus Synna-
densum, Metropoleos Phrygiae Salmataris. Concil. 5. Collat. 8. i Sociat. Histor. Ecclesiastic.
lib. 7. cap. 3. & Nicephor. Callist. histor. lib. 14. cap. 11.

bc

be a City of *Phrygia Pacatiana* :) as in that of *Chalcedon*, ^l *Abercius*, as Bishop of *Hierapolis*, a Citie of the same *Phrygia Salutaris*. Where it may be noted ; first, that besides that more knowne *Hierapolis* in *Phrygia Pacatiana* (of which we shall have occasion to speake hereafter) there was another of lesse note in *Phrygia Salutaris* : the one whereof in ^m *Plinyes* dayes (before this new distinction of the parts of the greater *Phrygia* was brought in) belonged to the *Laodicean*, the other to the *Pergamen* jurisdiction. Secondly, that before this *Abercius*, who was present at the Councell of *Chalcedon* ; there were two other Bishops of the same name, who succeeded one another in the same See, about the time of the Emperour *Marcus Aurelius Antoninus*, whose Episcopall seat is by ⁿ *Symeon Metaphrastes* placed in that little *Phrygia*, whereof *Synnada* was the Metropolis : whereas the other Greekes more consonantly to the truth do relate, that ^o *Abercius* was Bishop of *Hierapolis* in *Phrygia Salutaris*.

For the greater *Phrygia* (whereof this *Salutaris* was a part) both by the forenamed Geographers, and by ^p *Diodorus Siculus* and ^q *Livy*, is opposed to that which lay upon the *Hellepont*: and had in it the Cities of *Ilium* (called by ^r *Herodotus*, the *Pergamus* of *Priamus*, upon the river *Scamander*) and of *Troas*; which is often mentioned in the ^p New Testament, and by others named ^t *Antigonis*, *Alexandria*, and the ^u *Alexandrian Troas*: from whence the whole Coun-

9 In *Afria Phrygiâ* utramque, alteram ad *Hellepontum*, maiorem alteram vocant, *Liv.* lib. 38. r *Herodot.* lib. 7. f. Act. 16. 8. 11. et 20. 3. 6. 2. Cor. 2. 12. 2. Tim. 4. 12. 1. *Trois*, *Antigonis* dictâ, nunc *Alexandria Colonia Rom.* *Plin.* lib. 5. cap. 30. * *Αλεξάνδρεια* *Ἰπποδῆς* *Strabo*, lib. 13, pag. 581. *Ptolem.* lib. 5. cap. 2. *Galen.* de *simplic. medicam. facult.* lib. 9.

ἡ Ἀβέρκιος ὁ
 ἐλάχιστος ἐπι-
 σκοπὸς τῆς Ἱε-
 ραπολιτικῆς πό-
 λεως Φρυγίας
 Σελευκείας, ὁ-
 γιστὸς τοῦ χα-
 λκι. Concil Chal-
 cedon. A. C. 166
 in Plin. Hist. or.
 natural. l. 5. c.
 29. et 30.
 ἡ Ἀβέρκιος ὁ
 τῆς ἐκ τῆς μικρᾶς
 Φρυγίας Ἱεραπο-
 λιτῆς ἐπίσκο-
 πος. ἐ. post.
 Εἰς Σύνταξις
 τῆς μικρᾶς Φρυ-
 γίας κληρονο-
 μῶν ἦκει, Μετα-
 φραστ. in Αβι-
 Αβερκί, Οὐρβ.
 22. (M.). in Bi-
 bliothec. Colleg.
 Corp. Christi,
 Oxon.
 ὁ Οὐτὸς ἐγένε-
 το ἐπίσκοπος
 Ἱεραπολῆας
 Φρυγίας Σαλα-
 τικῆς, ἐπὶ τῆς
 βασιλείας Μάρ-
 κων Ἀντωνίου.
 Menaim. Ἰταρ.
 MS. O. 706. 22.
 ἡ Μερόλη Φρυ-
 γία, καὶ ἡ ἐφ'
 Ἑλληνιστῶν
 κληρονομ. Dio-
 γεστορ. Sic lib. 13.
 Boeotian, Liv. lib.
 3. 12. ἡ Τροίς,
 ἡ Ἰσφεία. Troas
 Caecil. l. 149.

Of the ASIA properly so called.

x Strabo, lib. 2.
pag. 129 & lib.
12. pag. 563.
571.
y Vid. Strabon.
lib. 13. pag. 582,
583, 586.
z Ibid pag. 583.
omit.

they retained the name of *Troas*; as well as the other appellations of x *Epicletus*, the *Hellepontian* and the lesser *Phrygia*: beginning northward, y according to *Homer*, from the river *Æsepus*, or z according to *Damastes* from the city *Parium*, not far from thence, and, according to both, extending it self from thence, along the water side, Southward unto the Promontory *Leçtum*.

Betwixt this lesser and the greater *Phrygia* was *Mysia* interposed: the borders of each other being so confusedly intermingled together, a that it was a very difficult matter to distinguish them. And as the lesser *Phrygia* was called the *Hellepontian*, and a difference thereby put betwixt it and the greater: so this *Mysia* likewise, being in the countrey (although further removed from the *Fretum* or Strait) of *Hellepont*, had the like name of the *Hellepontian Mysia* given unto it; thereby to discriminate it from the *Istrian* * *Mysia* or *Mæsia*: the *Hellepontian Mysia* and *Phrygia* joyntly making up that intire Province, which in the division of the Empire made by *Constantine* (because it was setled under the government of a b *Consular Prefident*) had the name of the c *Consular Hellepont* bestowed upon it.

Thus *Galen*, having occasion to prescribe the use of *Mysian Wine*, declareth that he meant thereby, d not that which was from the *Mysia* about the river *Ister*, but from that which is named the *Hellepontian*; which (saith he) is about our *Asia*, and conterminous unto *Pergamus*. For that the greater *Mysia* reached Southward unto the *Pergamen Territory*, and the

a Id. lib. 12. p. g.
571, 572.
* De qua Ma-
cer l. c. est capi-
endus, in D. de
officiis adfessor l.
3. & Ulpianus
in D. de captiv.
& postlimini. &
redemptio. l. 9
Vid. et Strabo-
nem, l. 12. p. g.
571. ex Arce
midoro.
b Notitia. utri-
usque Imperii.
c L. Offic. H. l.
leptontii. C. de
officiis. com. fac-
tationum. vel
possess. et pro-
consulibus. & l. e-
gati.
d εκ της πε-
ρας Μεσias,
της εκ της 'Ελ-
λησποντιας όνο-
μαζομενης, ητις
εστι χωρα πλην η-
μας των Ασιαν,
όμορφησα Περγα-
μη. Galen. de sanitas, in end. lib. 5.

plaine

Of the ASIA properly so called.

plaine of *Caicus*, is by e *Herodotus* and f *Strabo* in like sort testified: as it reached from thence Northward unto the Mountaine *Olympus*; which from the *Mysi-ans* was called g *Mæsius* or *Mysius*, and the h *Mysians* from it again received the surname of *Olympeni*, that which i *Ptolemy* calleth the lesser *Mysia* (the chiefe Citie whereof was *Cyzicus*) reaching from that mountaine westward unto the river *Æsepus*, and there joyning with the Northern part of *Epicletus* or the lesser *Phrygia*.

Caria was parted from *Lydia* by the winding currents of *Mæander*: from the receiving of the river *Ly-cus* into it, unto the emptying of it selfe into the *Myr-soan* sea. For howsoever *Ptolemy* taketh all that lyeth betwixt this and the river *Cayster* from *Lydia*, and addeth it unto *Caria*: yet k *Strabo* maketh *Mæander* to be the limit betwixt those Provinces, and as well by *Scylax Caryandensis* in his *Periplus*, as by l *Pliny*, m *Ma-ximus Tyrius*, and n *Stephanus Byzantinus*, it is reckoned among the rivers of *Lydia*.

Lydia contained, beside the inland region, commonly knowne by that name, the adjoining coun-tries also, as well of *Ionia*, lying on the Sea side be-
twixt the moutnes of the river *Hermus* and *Mæander*,

Τευθρανία, αναμικτον εστι της τε 'Ελλησποντου, και της περ εις Σιπυλον, &c. Ibid. Et adde ex Pau-
saniam Atticis (pag. 4. et 10.) ipse in urbem Pergamena n. d. am fuisse olim Teuthrani-
am. g Moni Olympus, Mæsius (al. Mysius) diæus; civitas Oly-pena. Plin. lib. 5. cap. 32.
h Απ' Ουλυμπου ουρεθ' χαλιονται Ολυμπινοι. Herodotus, lib. 7. §. 74. vid. Strabon. lib.
12. pag. 571. 574. 576. i Μυσια μικρα της εφ' 'Ελλησποντω. i. e. tem. lib. 5. cap. 2. k Δι-
οειζει τω Κασταν και τω Λυδαν, χωρα το Μαιανδρον χαλιεμενον πεδιον, σχολις δυνεις εφ-
βολω (ως τε εδ' εκεινη τος σχολιότητας απ' οσας μακινδρες χαλειδου) τελευτθ' δε χωρα Κα-
ειαν, αυτω διακει (και) τω χωρ της Ιωνων νυν τε λεγομενω. Strab. lib. 12. pag. 577. l Ly-
dia persula flexu siamni Maandri recurfus, super Ioniam procedit. Plin. l. 5. cap. 49.
m Επ' Αλδρας περ ο Μαιανδρ. Maximo, Tyr. differt. 38. n Τεάννης, πόλις Αιτίας τωδε τη
Μαιανδρ ποταμῳ. Stephan. de Urbib.

ο Prolem. lib. 5.
cap. 2. αμψί
Graculi tamen
texunt, in mari-
tima huius ora
descriptione non
misfio librariis
errore, φουγίας
μαγάλινος nomen
habet, pro Must-
α μαγάλη.
p. Sibacobi, lib. 12
pag. 571.
q. Αιολίδα νυν
ἰδιως λαζοντι
νινω, πῶς αὖτ' ἔ-
'Εργα μίγξει
Δακτύλ. lib. 6.
13. pag. 586.
r. Καίμ' αὖτ' ἂν τὸ
Δακτύλ. ἰδιωγι-
νῶτατος πόλει
ἔστι Αἰολίδα
καὶ Ἀδριανι-
τῶνος κατὰ
ἐπὶ τὴν πόλιν. id. i-
bid. pag. 605.
s. Promentori
ante Leodon de
florunt anni Αἰ-
ολίδα ἐν Τροά-
δι. Plin. lib. 5.

^{cap. 30.}
¹ Id. lib. 2. cap. 96. ἐν lib. 36. cap. 17. ὡς "Ἀσσοτὶς Αἰολίδαο. Strabo lib. 15 pag. 750.
 α' Βύλασιον & Αἰολίδα φωνά. Id. lib. 13. pag. 610. γὰρ Αἰολία κατὰ τὸν Εὐλι-
 σπίντων. Ἀλλὰ ἀνδρὲς δὲ οὐ Κορινθίαι (ἐν τοῖς περὶ τὰ Ἀχαιοὺς ποταμοὺς ἱερωμένοι)
 Μυτιληναῖοι φωνάκται ἐν τῇ Μυστί. φωνά Ἀσσόν, ὅπου οὐ Σαρκεράζω· γέννητον λίγην. Sic-
 phan, ἐν "Ασσος. z Exgozab Ἐλινολι caprit, E. eliolia. Pomponi, διότι. ib. 1. cap. 18.
 α' Boliopetennas est, quomdam Mysia appellata. Plin. lib. 5 cap. 30.

60d

Of the ASIA properly so called.

7

The principall sea-townes of this part of *Myfia* or *Æolis*^b from *Lectum* to *Caicus*, over against *Lesbus*, are by *Strabo* reckoned in this order: *Affos*, *Adramyttium*, *Atarnus* and *Pitane*. That *Adramyttium* (mentioned in Act. 27. 2.) was ^ca city of that *Myfia* which is by *Caicus*, and ^d*Atarna* a city betwixt *Myfia* and *Lydia*, nere unto *Lesbus*; and ^e*Pitane* a city of *Æolis*, is affirmed by *Stephanus*. So as, reckoning *Atarna* it selfe (as ^f*Herodotus* doth) among the cities of *Myfia*, the rest of *Æolia* downward will fall within the limits of *Lydia*, wherein we finde, that aswell ^g*Phocæa* (which is within *Æolis*) as *Ephesus*, *Colophon*, *Lebedus*, *Teos* and *Clazomena*, the most knowne cities of *Ionia*, are expressely placed by *Herodotus*. Neither is there any reason to be given, why *Cicero* in his enumeration of the countries of *Asia*, should wholly prætermit the mention of *Æolis* and *Ionia*; but that he comprehended them under the names of *Myfia* and *Lydia*: in which we see *Adramyttium*, and all the other cities downward unto *Ephesus*, to be placed by *Scylax* in his *Periplus*.

Id. ἡ Τὸ δὲ Ἀ' ταννέως ἐστὶ χάρος τῆς Μυσίης, Λέσβου ἁγῆος. *Herodot. lib.*
Λυσιῆ. Ε' φεσος, Κολοφών, Λέβεδος, Τέως, Κλαζόμεναι, Φωκάαι. Id. ibid.

[illegible]

ἡ Ἀσία ἡ ἡμε-
 ρα, δι' ἣν ὁ
 πόλεως Ἀσσίας,
 ἢ δὲ ἀπὸ Ἀσίας
 ὅτι Ἀσσίας, ἢ ἐκ
 Ἰστροῦ δὲ ὡς γυ-
 ναῖκος, ἢ δὲ τοῦ
 πολλῶν ἄσιν ἔ-
 χον τὰς ἐν ἰ-
 λύν. Stephan.
 de Urbib. in
 Ἀσία.
 ἢ Ἀσσίας ὅτι
 Ὀμπερ. πάλιν
 Ἀσσίας, ὡς ἡ
 πάλιν Εὐρώπῳ.
 Id. ibid.
 * Yet it is long
 in Ἀσίς :
 whereof Ste-
 phanus, in Ἀ-
 σία : λέγειται
 καὶ Ἀσίς. Ἰδ-
 εὖς ἀνὰ τὴν
 πάλιν ἡ
 τὸς Ἀσίδος αἰ-
 νος. for so the
 place is to be
 restored out of
 Dionysius;
 whole verse
 this, in his
 Periegesis. as
 those others
 also of the ri-
 ver Tanais. Ὅτι
 καὶ Εὐρώ-
 πῳ ἀπὸ τῆς
 μετὰ Ἀσίδος
 αἰνός,
 ἢ δὲ ὅτι ἔ-
 παύσῃ, ἢ δὲ
 αἰνός Ἀσίδος
 γὰρ. So Ovid
 likewise lib. 5.
 Metamorphos. Iam super Europen sublimis et Asia terram. and lib. 9. of Miletus — et in
 Asia terra Mænia constituit. ἢ Ἀσία τὸ πρὸς τὴν ἑκκαίδεκα τὴν Ἀσίδος. Scholiast. Apollon. Ar-
 gonaut. lib. 2.

Whether † from this *Asia* the continent of *Asia* did take his denomination, or from the forementio-
 ned city of *Lydia*, or from *Asia* the wife of *Promethe-
 us*, or from some other originall; *Stephanus Byzanti-
 nus* leaveth us to enquire. But beside that the first vo-
 well in *Homers Asia* is long, and in the greater *Asia*
 (which † *Stephanus* acknowledgeth him to have been
 ignorant of) is of a * short quantitie: no man can
 doubt, but the derivation of the name of *Asia* from a
Lydian city, or from a *Lydian* King and *Heros*, is farre
 more properly applyable to *Lydia* it selfe, then to the
 whole continent either of the greater or the lesser *Asia*.
 For that *Lydia* was † formerly called *Asia*, is directly
 affirmed by the ancient Scholiast of *Apollonius Rhodi-
 us*: and that the *Asia* mentioned in the New Testa-
 ment was comprehended within the bounds of *Lydia*
 (containing in it, according to the above confirmed
 description, *Æolis* and *Ionia*) will quickly appeare to
 those that carefully compare the *Acts* of the *Apostles*
 and the booke of the *Revelation* together.

In the 16. chapter of the *Acts*, the journey of *S. Paul*
 and his company is by *S. Luke* thus described. *When
 they had gone throughout Phrygia and the region of Gala-
 tia, and were forbidden of the holy Ghost to preach the word
 in ASIA; after they were come to Mysia, they assayed to
 goe into Bithynia: but the Spirit suffered them not. And
 they passing by Mysia, came downe to Troas.* Where it
 may be observed, that the greater *Phrygia*, (through
 which they passed into *Galatia*) and *Mysia Olym-
 pæna* (which was next adjoyning unto *Bithynia*) and
Hellepont wherein *Troas* was situated, being all of

them

them parcells of the *Asia* by the Romans properly so
 called, are yet expressly distinguished from *Asia*, in
 this more strict sense so denominatèd, as *Caria* like-
 wise, wherein *Miletus* stood, appeareth to be by what
 we read in *Acts* 20. 16, 17.

And as these are thus exempted by *S. Luke*; so the
 rest that remaine of the proper *Asia*, together with the
seven Churches of Asia mentioned in the Revelation of
S. Iohn, are all of them comprehended within the li-
 mits of that *Lydian Asia*, whereof we have spoken.
 For, that *Pergamus* was a city of *Lydia*, is plainly af-
 firmed by † *Xenophon*: to whom *Aristotle* also may
 be added, in his booke περὶ Σαυμασίαν ἀκροπόλεως, where he
 speaketh of a warre sometime raised ἐν τῇς περὶ Ἀσίδος με-
 τὰ τοῖς τοῖς περὶ Πέργαμον. That *Smyrna* at first was posse-
 ssed by * the *Lydians*, is testified also by *Aristotle*, trea-
 ting of the birth and education of *Homer*: who see-
 meth to have had the surname of *Meonius*, either from
Meon the king, or *Meonia* the countrey it selfe of *Ly-
 dia*, among the cities whereof, *Smyrna* (the most like-
 ly place of that famous Poets nativitie) is by *Scylax*
Caryandensis reckoned. as *Ephesus* likewise is, both by
 him and † *Herodotus*; *Sardis*, *Philadelphia* and *Thya-
 tyra* by *Ptolemy*: and † *Laodicea* by *Stephanus By-
 zantinus*.

Yet is *Laodicea* by *Ptolemy* referred unto *Caria*, and
 by others unto *Phrygia*. The reason of which diffe-
 rence we may learne from *Strabo*, † who sheweth that
 the confines of *Phrygia*, *Lydia* and *Caria* were so co-
 incident, that they were hardly to be discerned the
 one from the other. which is the cause, that though

ἢ ἐν τῇ τῇ Μυσίᾳ, ἀναδιακρίτῃ τῇ, περὶ πᾶντα εἰς ἡμίλια. Strabo, lib. 13, pag. 628.

Of the Lydian Asia.

^b Id. lib. 12. ^b he doth reckon *Laodicea* among the cities of *Phrygia*; yet *Hierapolis*, which was ^c opposit to it (toward the East) is by *Stephanus* ^d said to be seated betwixt *Phrygia* and *Lydia*: it by that meanes being placed in, and *Laodicea* without the borders of *Phrygia*.

This also doth *Strabo* assigne for another reason, ^e why the bounds of the Provinces hereabout were confounded: because that the Romans did not divide these places by the nations; but ordered them after another manner, according to the circuits wherein they kept their Courts, and exercised judicature. Five of these tribunals were seated in the cities of ^f *Laodicea*, *Sardis*, *Smyrna*, *Ephesus*, and *Pergamus*: *Philadelphia* was within the *Sardian*, and *Thyatira* within the *Pergamen* circuit: although that ^g *Thyatira* was a *Metropolis* also of it selfe, as *Ptolemy* declareth in his Geography; and in all likelihood *Philadelphia* also, the only city remaining of those seven famous ones singled out, as the seats of the most eminent Churches of all *Asia*, in the book of the Revelation.

For that *Philadelphia* was herein no whit inferiour unto *Thyatira*; may easily be gathered by the respect which it still retained, after that *Lydia* (as we shall heare) was separated from the *Proconsular Asia*, and each Province ordinarily permitted to have but one *Metropolis*. For *Sardis* being then the prime city of *Lydia*, the next in account after it was *Philadelphia*, another also being placed betwixt it and *Thyatira*: as appeareth by the order of them constantly observed as well in the ^h *Civill* as in the ⁱ *Ecclesiasticall* Catalogues

of

Of the Proconsular Asia.

of the cities belonging to that Province. Whereupon in the Acts of the *Constantinopolitan* Councell held under *Menas*, we see that *Eustathius* subscribeth himselfe, in expresse termes, ^k Bishop of the *METROPOLIS* of the *Philadelphians*, of the Province of the *Lydians*.

Ἐπισκοπος τῆς
Φιλαδελφείας
μετروπόλεως τῆς
Λυδῶν ἐπαρχίας,
Concil.
Constantinopol.
sub Menâ, Act.
5.

CHAP. III.

Of the Proconsular Asia, and the severall alterations of the limits thereof.

I Come now from the *Lydian Asia*, and the seven *Metropolitically* cities thereof, unto the *Proconsular*: which, according to the condition of ^a other Provinces, had in severall times it's severall alterations. For in the distribution of the Empire made by *Augustus Caesar*, it appeareth to have been the same with that former *Asia* of the Romans, which we described in the beginning out of *Cicero*; but in that which was afterwards brought in by *Constantine*, to have been confined within the bounds of the *Lydian Asia*. the greatnesse of the one above the other being sufficiently intimated in those verses of *Statius*, touching the yeare of the Proconsulship of *Vestius Bolanus*; who, before that, had been Proconsul here in *Brittaine*:

^b ——— *quantusque potentes*
Mille urbes Asia sortitor exeret anno;
Imperium mulcente Togâ.

That same yeare, ^c wherein *Caesar* obtained first the surname of *Augustus*, himselfe being then the seventh, and *Marcus Agrippa* (who married his sisters daughter) the third time Consul; was this politicall divi-

C

sion

^a Αἰσχυροῦ
διήγουσα ἄλλο-
τε μὲν ἄλλως.
Strabo, lib. 17.
pag. 840.

^b Stat. lib. 5.
Sylvar. in Pro-
treptico ad
Crispin.

^c Dio, lib. 52.

^b Id. lib. 12.
pag. 576. &
lib. 14. pag.
663.

^c Καταναρκῶ
Λαοδικείας 1s.
εἰς πόλιν. 1s.
lib. 13. pag.
619.

^d Ἱεραπολὶς,
μεταξὺ Φρυγίας
καὶ Λυδίας
πόλιν. Dic-
tion. de Ve-
bib.

^e Εἰς δὲ τῶν
συγχωσιν ταύ-
των ἡ μικρὰ
συλλαμβάνει τὸ
τῆς Ρωμαίας
μὴ καὶ γὰρ
διαφέρει αὐτῆς,
ἀλλὰ ἔπρεπε
τοῦτον διαπε-
ραῖν τὰς διοική-
σεις, ἐν αἷς τὰς
ἐπαρχίας ποί-
εον καὶ τὰς δι-
καιοδοσίας.

^f Strab. lib. 13.
pag. 629.

^g Plin. lib. 5.
cap. 29. & 30.

^h Θουκυδίδης
Μητρώπολιν.

ⁱ Ptolem. 1. 5. c. 2.

^k Hieroclis.
Notit. Orien-
talis Imperii.

in Appendice
Geographice

saeculi Caroli à
Santo Paulo

edit. Paris. an. 1641. pag. 29. Ordo Metropolit. ibid. pag. 13. & 45. & in to. no 1.
Juria Græco-Romani. pag. 90.

Ἐν τῇ ἀνατολῇ
φικνύντων παρὰ
τον εἰτα παρὰ
θλάτῃν πο-
ρευόμενοι Λυ-
δίας εἰς Θίβης
πύλον. ἐπεὶ
θεν δι' ἡγε-
μονίας καὶ
Κερσίου παρ' Ἀ-
ταρτίας εἰς Κα-
ίαν πύλον ἐλ-
θόντας Πέρση-
μον καταλαμ-
βάνει τὴν Λυ-
δίαν. X. noph.
de exped. Cyri,
lib. 7.
Strabo, lib. 13.
pag. 586. Καὶ
τὴν Πύλιν Λυ-
δίας καλοῦν-
ται ἐν Ἀδρα-
μυτσίῳ, ὡς φασί,
ὡς φασί, τὴν
πόλιν ἐκτινόντων.
Id. ibid. pag.
613.
Herodotus, lib.
7. d. Xerxis
exercitu. Ἐ-
ποίητο δὲ τὴν
ὁδὸν ἐκ τῆς Λυ-
δίας ὁ στρατὸς ἐ-
πὶ τὴν πύλιν καὶ
τὴν γλῶσσαν
Μυ-
σίαν. Ἀπὸ δὲ Καίαν ὁρμαίνοντες, Κάλνης ὄρε' ἔχον ἐν αἰεσιρῇ, διὰ τῆς Ἀτάρτίας εἰς Καίαν
πύλιν. ἀπὸ δὲ ταύτης, διὰ Θίβης πύλιν ἐπορεύετο. Ἀδραμυτσίον τε πόλιν καὶ Ἀγνινδρον
τὴν Πύλιν διὰ παλαιόθεν καλεῖται. τὴν γλῶσσαν δὲ λαβὼν ἐς αἰεσιρῇ ὄρε' ἡ εἰς τὴν Ἰλιάδα
γλῶσσαν. Οἱ δὲ τὴν γλῶσσαν καλεῖται Ἀσίαν. Simplic. in Aristot. Physic. lib. 5. πολλοὶ πα-
ρὰ τὸν ἄνδρα ἀπ' ἐκεῖθεν συνέβησαν, ἐκ τῆς μεγάλης μόνον Φρυγίας καὶ τῆς ὁριζώμενης πατρὸς, ἀλλὰ
καὶ ὅσοι τὴν Ἀσίαν ὄκον, ὅσοι τε [ἐν] τῇ Αὐδῇ καὶ ὅσοι τῆς Κελίας τῆς ἐκ παλαιού. Meta-
phrast. in Actis Aberci, Octob. 22.

relating to the same purpose, that the former inhabitants of the playne of *Thebe* were the *Lydians*, then called *Meones*: and that in his time the name of the *Lydian gates* was still preserved in *Adramyttium*, as a memoriall of the building of that city by the *Lydians*. Although yet, by the authority of *Galen* and *Eunapius*, we begin our *Lydian Asia* from the river *Caicus* and *Pergainus*: those other places of *Asarna*, *Thebe*, *Adramyttium* and *Antandrus*, being by *Herodotus* also referred to *Asia*, and not to *Lydia*.

To conclude therefore the various alterations of the limits of the *Proconsular Asia*: as we have referred *Ptolemies Asia* properly so called to the *Proconsular Asia*, as it was ordered by *Augustus*; and *Eunapius* his *Asia* now properly so called, to that which was by *Constantine*; and the namelesse Geographers proper *Asia*, to that which was by the elder *Theodosius*: by the like reason also, what *Simplicius* writeth in the dayes of *Justinian* touching his *Asia* now so called, and *Symeon Metaphrastes* long after him (though concerning elder times, wherein these provinces stood in a far different posture from that which he presenteth unto us) y of the confluence of the inhabitants of *Asia* unto *Abercius*; we may well suppose to have relation unto this last settlement, which was made in the dayes of *Arcadius* and the younger *Theodosius*.

Chap. III.

Of the Asian Diocese.

21

CHAP. IV.

Of the Asian Diocese, and the Metropolitan cities thereof; with the Civill and Ecclesiasticall governments settled therein.

A Diocese, in the language of the times whereof we speake, was a circuit comprehending within it many provinces: and the *Asian Diocese* in that sense, sometimes taken more strictly, as it was distinguished from the *Proconsular Asia* and the provinces subject to the jurisdiction of the Proconsul thereof; and sometimes more largely, as containing those *Proconsular* provinces also under it. The former acception hath place in that Constitution of *Theodosius* the elder, where the *Proconsular Asia* and the *Asian Diocese* are both nominated together; and generally where ever the office of the *Vicarius* or *Comes* (for these two titles are used to signifie the same dignitie) of *Asia* or the *Asian Diocese* (or *Region*, as *Julianus Antecessor* rendreth it) is made mention of. The latter, when the *Asian* is rehearsed jointly with other Dioceses of the Eastern Empire: as in *L. Si quis post hanc. C. Ut nemo ad suum patrocini*. and *L. Provincia Thraciar. C. de militari veste*.

dus est. c Imp. Constantin. ad Tertullianum P. V. Comitem dioceces Asian. Id. ibid. lib. 2. tit. 26. finium regundor. l. 1. Imp. Arcad. et Honorius A. A. Nebridio Comiti Asia. Cod. Justinian. lib. 11. In quib. caus. coloni censiti. l. 2. d Imp. Constantinus ad Tiberianum Vicarium Hispaniarum. in l. Si a sponso. C. de donationib. ante nupt. et ad Tiberianum Comitem Hispaniarum. in l. Cum servum. C. de serv. fugitiv. e Vicarius Asiana regionis. Julian. Epitom. Novel. 8. five Constitut. 15. §. 56. (dir. Lugdun. an. 1567.) quam idem ibid. paulo post Asianam diocesim appellat. Similiter & in Constitut. 24. §. 98. Asianam regionem vocat; quæ in Authentic. Collat. 4. tit. 2. (de appellat. lib. §. Similiterque modo) nominat. Asiana dioceces designatur.

D

Ac-

f Tis 'Aotas δ.

λιν, ὡς ἐν δέξῃ
δὲ αὐτῇ ἀρχόν
των ἰθὺς τῶν.

Theodoret, hi-
stor. Ecclesi-
astic. lib. 5, cap.
28.

g Subdistinguo
ne vni specia-

bilis Proconsu-
li Asia, Pro-

vincia infra-

scripta: Asia,
Insula, Helle-

sponsus. Notitia
Provinciar. &

dignitat. utri-
usque Imperii.

h Subdistinguo
no principe In-

sularum pro-

vinciar. & sua
est. Sext. Ri-

tus, in Brevi-
ario;

i L. Lamdu-
dum, C. Vbi

causa.

k Subdistinguo
one vni specia-

bilis Vicarii
Dioceos Asi-

na, Provincia
infra scripta.

Pamphylia, &c.

Notit. Pro-

vinciar.

l Aleran. Pa-

perg. lib. 5, c. 13.

m Ο βασιλεὺς

ἐποίησεν ἑ-

παρχίαν, ἀπομαρτυροῦν ἀπὸ τῆς Λυκαονίας, ὥστε διαχωρῆσαι τὴν ἑαυτῶν πόλιν ἀπὸ τῆς Λυκαονίας. Jo. Malel. Antiochen. Chronic. M.S.

lib. 14.

According to which acception, whole ^f Asia, as Theodoret calleth it, in the dayes of the younger Theodosius did consist of eleven Provinces. & three whereof appertained to the disposition of the Proconsul of Asia: the proper Proconsular which he governed by himselfe, the Consular Hellepont, and that of the Rhodes, and the other scattered Islands called Cyclades; which were first ^h made a Province, and placed under a ⁱ President, by the Emperour Vespasian ^k eight were under the Vicarius or Lieutenant of Asia: Lydia, Caria, Phrygia Pacatiana and Phrygia Salutaris, with those foure other which were superadded to that proper Asia of the ancient Romans, whereof we made mention in the beginning out of Strabo and Cicero; namely Pamphylia, Lycia, Lycaonia and Pisidia.

This distribution is to be seen in the Latin list of the Provinces and Dignities of both the Empires; called by ^l Aleran the Breviary of Theodosius the younger. ^m by whom Lycia was divided from Lycaonia and made a Province by it selfe; Myra being appointed the Metropolis and place of the residence of the President thereof: as Iohannes Malela setteth downe in his Chronicle. Which report of his if we admit for authentique; we must withall say, that Theodoret, in the place even now alledged, had relation to the state of his owne time, when speaking of the care which Chrysostom had of Asia, he saith that it was governed by eleven Presidents. joyning the three Provinces which were under the Proconsul of Asia, with the other eight

chat

that were under the Vicarius of the Asian diocese; which otherwise, if Lycia and Lycaonia had been conjoynd, would have been but seven Provinces.

Indeed, ⁿ in the generall enumeration of the Provinces of the Easterne Empire, which we meet withall toward the beginning of the foresaid Theodosian Breviary, there are but ten Provinces numbred of the whole Asian diocese: the first and principall of them all, to wit Asia it selfe, by some error (wherewith ^o Onuphrius also and ^p Continus was misledd) being omitted. Which was nothing amended by Isidorus Mercator, but increased rather; when he reckoneth up ^q twelve Provinces in this Asia: the first and chiefe whereof he maketh to be Asia it selfe; ^r in which (saith he) is Ithum, or Troy; the second Lydia, the third Galatia. Whereas Ithum was situated not in this, but in the province of Hellepont: and Galatia appertained to the Pontican, and not to the Asian Diocese. Whence, by the way, we may correct an error that hath crept into the Greek edition of the subscriptions of the 6. Aetion of the Councell of Chalcedon: wherein, though Theosibius Bishop of Ithum had put to his name, yet Stephen the Metropolitan of the Ephesians, among those absent Bishops that were under his jurisdiction, doth nominate Rufinus Bishop, not Timi (as the Latin books have it) but Ilii.

^f Some do think, that the Emperour Iustinian did take away Hellepont from the government of the Proconsul of Asia, and joynded it with Pontus Polemoniacus. But that error arose from the old Latin translation of the XXth. Novell of Iustinian; ^t Hellepontus being therein put for Helenopontus, in the Pontican diocese: as appeareth not only by the Greek text and ^u Iulianus

D 2

Latin

ⁿ Asiatic. X. Pamphylia, Hellepontus, Lydia, &c.

Notit. utriusque Imperii.

^o Onuphr.

Commentar. Reipub. Rom. 2.

lib. 3. pag. 424.

^p Contin. N. in Iustinian. Novell. 8. cap. 2.

^q In Asia XII.

primus ipsa Asia.

Vid. Salmasti Eucharistic. de Ecclesi. subur-

bicar. pag. 347.

^r Asia Provincia XII.

Asia ipsa, in qua est Ithum, id est, Troia.

Lydia, Galatia, Lydia, Caria, Helle-

sponsus, &c.

Provinciar. Romanar. libell.

ab Ant. Scon-

honio & Andr.

Schotto edit. ex Isidori Collect.

Epistolar. Decretal. MS.

(Guid. Panci-

rol. Commen-

tar. in Notit. O-

rient. Imperii.

cap. 210.

^t Authentica.

Collat. 3. tit. 7.

de administr.

effic. infra scripta.

pell. 1. 60.

^u Julian. Con-

stit. 25. §. 102.

ο Μητροπολεως;
 τῶν Φρυγιαν Πατρι-
 κων. Concil. V I.
 Constantinop.
 Act. 18.

Ἡ τὴν τῶν ἐ-
 πὶ Φρυγίᾳ ἐκ-
 παρ' αὐτῶν ἐκ-
 καθ' αὐτῶν. Concil.
 Chalced. c. 11.
 12.

Ἡ ὅσα ἡ δὴ
 πόλεις διὰ
 γεωγραφικῶν
 βασιλικῶν τῶν
 ἡμῶν πόλεως
 ἐπικλησάντων ὀνό-
 ματι, ὡς
 ἀποκαλύπτουσι
 τὴν πρὸς ἡμᾶς
 ζομιῶν τῇ
 κατ' ἀλήθει-
 αν ἐκκλησίᾳ
 τῶν οἰκείων δι-
 κειῶν. Ibid.

Notit. Græc.
 in appendic.
 Geograph. sacr.
 pag. 16. & 18.

It. m. 48. & 52.
 Jur. Græco-
 Roman. tom. 1.
 pag. 94. & 98.

Notit. Græc.
 in Append.
 Geograph. sacr.
 pag. 8. & 40.

Jur. Græco-
 Roman. tom. 1.
 pag. 88. & 245.

Ibid. pag. 100.
 x Georg. Co-
 din. Concil. lat.
 de Offic. Constantinop. pag. 221. & 237. edit. Fr. Junii. y Ibid. pag. 219. & 231. Vid.
 Salmasti Eucharistic. de Ecclef. suburbicar. pag. 383.

giving unto his seat the title ^o of the *Metropolis* of the *Pacatian Phrygians*.

And although by a Canon of the said Councell of *Chalcedon* it was provided, that any *Bishop* which after-ward ^p would attempt to make such divisions to the derogation of the rights of his owne *Metropolitan*, should be deprived of his dignitie; and that ^q the new *Metropoles* formerly constituted by the Imperiall Charters should so content themselves with this honour, that the proper rights should still be preserved unto that which was the *Metropolis* indeed: yet we see for all this, that ^r in the lists of the Bishopricks of the East made in the succeeding times, there are still distinct suffragans reckoned under these two *Metropolitans* of *Laodicea* and *Hierapolis*; and that diverse other private *Bishops* were not hereby restrained from aspiring unto a *Metropolitick* dignitie. among whom (to speak onely of those who were within the compasse of the *Lydian Asia*) was the Bishop of *Smyrna*; who found the meanes to be made first ^{αὐτοκράτωρ} or independent, and then ^α a *Metropolitan* with ^π seven suffragans depending upon him. ^x the Bishop of *Per-gamus*; who was exempted likewise from his subordination to *Ephesus*, and made a *Metropolitan* by himself. and the Bishop of *Philadelphia*: ^y who by *Andronicus Paleologus* the elder was substituted into the place of the Bishop of *Sardis*, and made *Metropolitan* of all *Lydia*. So as of the Bishops of the seven Churches mentioned in the book of the *Revelation*, he of *Thyatira* only excepted, all at the last became *Metropolitans*, as they were at the first.

But

But among all these, the See of *Ephesus* had ever more the preeminence. And as it was the mother city of the *Proconsular Asia*: so was that *Asia* likewise the prime Province of all the *Asian Dioceſe*; and had in such esteem, that the *Proconsul* thereof was exempted from the jurisdiction of the *Præfectus Prætorio Orientis*, (as before we have heard out of *Eunapius*) unto which the *Vicarius* or Lieutenant of the *Asian Dioceſe* was subject. Conformably whereunto in the Ecclesiasticall government, the Bishop of *Ephesus* was not only held to be the *Metropolitan* of the *Proconsular Asia*, but also the *Primate* of all the provinces that were contained within the compasse of the whole *Asian Dioceſe*. Upon which ground it was, that among those Bishops which *Palladius* (in the life of *Chrysostom*) mentioneth to have beene ordained by *Antoninus* Bishop of *Ephesus*; ^z some were of *Lycia* and *Phrygia*, as well as others of *Asia*: the ordination of these latter being challenged by vertue of his *Metropolitick*, of the others by his *Patriarchick* jurisdiction.

In the Arabick Acts of the Councell of *Nice* (which that worthy Knight Sr. *Thomas Roe*, among other rare monuments, brought with him from the East and bestowed upon the famous library of the University of *Oxford*) it is affirmed that ^a the *Patriarchship* of *Ephesus* was translated unto the Bishop of *Constantinople*, and that he was then made the second in order, and the *Patriarch* of *Alexandria* the third. and a Constitution is therein recited, that the *Patriarchall* see should be translated from *Ephesus* to the Imperiall city; that so honour might be done both to the Empire and Priesthood together: and, to the end the other Bishop might be honoured (and not lightly set by, because of the transferring of the *Patriarchall* chaire from

z. Τὸς μὲν ἐν
 Λυκίᾳ, καὶ Φρυ-
 γίᾳ, τὸς δ' ἐν
 Ἀσίᾳ τῇ ἡσυχίᾳ.
 Sozomen. hist.
 lib. 8. cap. 6.

a Ca. 35. & 32.
 quorum indicium debeo D.
 Edovardo Poc-
 coki lingue
 Arabicæ in Aca-
 demia Oxoni-
 ensi professori
 doctissimo.

E

from

from him) that he ſhould enjoy the eminent title of *Catholicus*. for prooſe whereof, the teſtimony of one *Dionysius* is there alledged.

But neither the authority of this obſcure *Dionysius*, nor of the latter Arabians following him, is of ſufficient weight to gaine credit to this relation: eſpecially ſeeing it is well known, that the title of *Catholicus*, taken in this ſenſe, ^b is of a very late originall, and (for ought we can find) at no time attributed unto the Biſhop of *Ephesus*; and that the Biſhop of *Conſtantinople* had the ſecond place among the Patriarchs firſt assigned unto him, not in the Councell of *Nice*, but ^c in the ſecond generall Councell held at *Conſtantinople* in the year *CCCLXXXI*. After which advancement, the firſt Biſhop of that ſee we read of, that extended his iuriſdiction beyond the ſea unto ^d the *Pontican* and *Asian* dioceſes, was *John Chryſoſtome*. ^e who paſſing over unto *Ephesus*, and holding there the foreſaid Synod of the *LXX*. *Asian* Biſhops, placed *Heraclides* in the Biſhoprick of *Ephesus*, then vacant by the death of *Antoninus*; and depoſing *XIII*. Biſhops, who were charged to have been ſimoniacally ordained by him, placed others in their roome.

And, although within foure yeares after, aſwell *Heraclides* as the other thirteen Biſhops of *Chryſoſtoms* ordination were removed againe, and the former Biſhops reſtored to their places: yet it appeareth by the acknowledgement of the *Pontican* and *Asian* Biſhops in the *XVIth*. Action of the Councell of *Chalcedon*, that his ſucceſſors continued their claime, and challenged ſtill a right at leaſt wiſe in the ordination of the *Metropolitans* of both thoſe Dioceſes. Which power of ordaining *Metropolitans*, not only in the

^b *Catholici nominis inſinuationis* aſſe nati. Salmaſ. Euchar. de Eccleſ. ſuburbicari. cap. 3. pag. 511.
^c Concil. Conſtantinopol. I. ſan. 3.
^d *Theodoret. lib. 5. hiſtor. cap. 28.*

^e *Pallad. & Georg. Alex. andrin. in Vita Chryſoſtomi. Sozomen. lib. 8. hiſtor. cap. 6.*

cian but alſo in the *Pontican* and *Asian* dioceſe, being thereupon confirmed unto the Biſhops of *Conſtantinople* by a ſpeciall act of that Councell (beſide a liberty given to all clerkes that had any ſuit with their *Metropolitan*, to proſecute the ſame either before the *Primate* of the Dioceſe or the *Patriarch* of *Conſtantinople*, at their owne election) gave occaſion unto *Euagrius* to write, that ^h the Councell of *Chalcedon* took away the *Patriarchicall* right from the Church of the *Ephesians*; and that by *Timothy* of *Alexandria* (the deadly enemy of that Councell) it was reſtored thereunto againe.

After which time we ſee, that the Biſhop of *Ephesus*, as *Metropolitan* of the *Asian* province, ſubſcribeth thus unto the *Conſtantinopolitan* Synod held under *Meſſas*. ⁱ *Hypatius*, by the mercy of God Biſhop of the *Metropolis* of the *Ephesians* of the *Asian* province, have defined and ſubſcribed. and as *Patriarch* of the *Asian* dioceſe, to the letters ſent by the ſixth Councell of *Conſtantinople*, unto Pope *Agatha*, thus. ^k *Theodorus* by the mercie of God Biſhop of the *Metropolis* of the *Ephesians*, and *Primate* of the *Asian* Dioceſe, both for my ſelf, and the Synod that is under me, have ſubſcribed.

For although in the times of the latter Emperours alſo, he ſtill retained the title of *Primate* or ^l *Exarch* of all *Asia*; yet all *Asia* did not import therein the whole *Asian* Dioceſe, but the *Asian* Province only: the *exarchate* of the Dioceſe, having been wholly engroſſed into the hands of the *Patriarch* of *Conſtantinople*. Which

^f Concil. Chalcedon. Act. 16. & Canon. 28.
^g Ibid. Can. 9. & 17.
^h Ἀπεδίδου τῇ Ἐφεσίῳ καὶ τῷ πατριάρχῳ κόνσταντινουπόλεως, ὅπως αὐτῶν φείλην ἡ ἐκ Χαλκηδόνος σύνοδος. Euagr. hiſtor. lib. 3. cap. 6.
ⁱ Ὁ πῶς ἐλέω Θεοῦ ἐπίσκοπος τῆς Ἐφεσίας μητροπόλεως τῆς Ἀσιανῶν ἐπαρχίας, δέσπας ἐπισήμησιν. Concil. CP. ſub Menas; Act. 5.
^k Ὁ εὐδάρῳ Θεῷ ἐπίσκοπος τῆς Ἐφεσίας μητροπόλεως, καὶ ἑξαρχὸς Ἀσιανῶν διοικήσεως, καὶ ἐμμενῶς, καὶ τῆς ἐκ ἐμῆς συνόδου οὐλοῦς ὑπομνησῶν. Synod. VI. Conſtantinop. Act. 18.
^l Ὁ Ἐξάρχης καὶ ἑξαρχὸς πάσης

Asia, In ordine thronor. Metropolitan. ad calcem Codini. de officiis Conſtantinopol. Vid. Salmaſii Euchar. de Eccleſ. Suburbicar. cap. 2. pag. 385, 408, 409.

Die Veneris, 11. Februarii, 1641.

Ordered by the Lords in Parliament, That
a Book concerning the *L. Arch-bishop of Ar-*
magh, being published and printed by *John*
Nicholson, shall be called in and suppressed.

To the Wardens and Company
of the Stationers of London.

JO. BROWNE.
Cleric. Parliam.

A N
Order of the Commons House of Parliament,
F O R
The suppressing of an other Pamphlet, falsely fathered
upon the said Archbishop of
Armagh.

Die Martis, 9. Febr. 1640.

WHereas complaint hath been made unto us
by *James Lord Arch-Bishop of Armagh* and
Primate of all *Ireland*, that a certain Pamphlet
hath beene lately most injuriously fathered upon him,
and spread abroad under the false title of *The Bishop of*
Armagh's direction to the house of Parliament, concerning
the Liturgie and Episcopall Government: It is this day or-
dered in the Commons House of Parliament, that the
Master and Companie of Stationers, and all others
whom it may concerne, shall take such course for the
suppressing of the said Book, that they shall not suffer it
to be put in print, or if it be already printed, not permit
the same to be divulged. And if any man shall presume
to print or publish the Book above-mentioned; That
he, or they, shall be then lyable to the Censure of the
said House.

H. Elfyng Cler. Domus Comm.

UNION TO THE LIBRARY